

The Watchman and Anthron

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims'at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's"

THE TRUE SOUTHERN, Established June, 1856

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1893.

New Series—Vol. XIII. No. 3.

The Watchman and Anthron

Published Every Wednesday,

N. G. Osteen,
SUMTER, S. C.

Two Dollars per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISING:
One Square first insertion, \$1.00
Every subsequent insertion, 50
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.
All communications, which subvert private interests, will be charged for as usual.
Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.

Atlantic Coast Line.

NORTH-EASTERN R. R. OF S. C.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

July 2, '93	No. 35 (No. 61) No. 23 (No. 53)	P. M.	A. M.
Le. Fla. No.	4:35	8:58	12:10
Le. Kingst.	4:52	9:20	12:32
Le. Laues.	4:58	9:26	12:38
Le. C. No.	5:04	9:32	12:44
Ar. C. No.	5:10	9:38	12:50

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 78 (No. 60) No. 14 (No. 52)	P. M.	A. M.
Le. C. No.	5:38	9:58
Le. Fla. No.	5:45	10:05
Le. Kingst.	5:52	10:12
Le. Laues.	5:58	10:18
Le. C. No.	6:04	10:24

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

No. 52 runs through to Columbia via Central R. R. of S. C.

No. 78 runs solid to Wilmington, N. C.

making close connection with W. & W. R. R. for all points north.

Train No. 14 runs via Wilson and Fayetteville—short line and makes close connection for all points North.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

Atlantic Coast Line.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated July 2, 1893.	No. 23 (No. 53)	P. M.	A. M.
Le. Fla. No.	6:40		
Le. Kingst.	6:46		
Le. Laues.	6:52		
Le. C. No.	6:58		
Ar. C. No.	7:04		

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 51 (No. 53)	P. M.	A. M.
Le. C. No.	7:10	4:20
Le. Fla. No.	7:16	4:26
Le. Kingst.	7:22	4:32
Le. Laues.	7:28	4:38
Le. C. No.	7:34	4:44

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

No. 53 runs through to Charleston, S. C., via Central R. R. arriving Manning 6:24 P. M.

Leaves 7:45 P. M. for Charleston 8:45 P. M.

Trains on Charleston & Augusta R. R. leave Sumter daily except Sunday, 10:50 A. M. arriving Ft. Mifflin 11:50.

Returning leave Ft. Mifflin 12:30 P. M. arrive Sumter 1:40 P. M.

Trains on Charleston & Columbia R. R. leave Sumter daily except Sunday at 6:00 A. M. arriving Ft. Mifflin 6:35 A. M.

Returning leave Ft. Mifflin 7:15 A. M. arriving Sumter 8:15 A. M.

Trains on Wilmington Chadbourn and Conway railroads, leave Chadbourn 10:30 A. M. arrive at Conway 1:00 P. M., returning leave Conway at 2:30 P. M. arrive Chadbourn 3:28 P. M.

Leaves Chadbourn 7:15 A. M. and 5:50 P. M. arrive at Hub 8:00 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.

Returning leave Hub at 9:40 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. arrive at Chadbourn 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

Charleston, Sumter and Northern R. R.

CHAS. E. KIMBALL, Receiver.

IN EFFECT JULY 3, 1893.

All trains Daily Except Sunday.

N. B. STATION.

Ar. 8:25 P. M.

Ar. 8:40 P. M.

Ar. 9:05 P. M.

Ar. 9:20 P. M.

Ar. 9:35 P. M.

Ar. 9:50 P. M.

Ar. 10:05 P. M.

Ar. 10:20 P. M.

Ar. 10:35 P. M.

Ar. 10:50 P. M.

Ar. 11:05 P. M.

Ar. 11:20 P. M.

Ar. 11:35 P. M.

Ar. 11:50 P. M.

Ar. 12:05 A. M.

Ar. 12:20 A. M.

Ar. 12:35 A. M.

Ar. 12:50 A. M.

Ar. 1:05 A. M.

Ar. 1:20 A. M.

Ar. 1:35 A. M.

Ar. 1:50 A. M.

Ar. 2:05 A. M.

Ar. 2:20 A. M.

Ar. 2:35 A. M.

Ar. 2:50 A. M.

Ar. 3:05 A. M.

Ar. 3:20 A. M.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

BARREL STAVE

GINNING

GRAIN THRESHING

SAW MILL

RICE HULLING

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

State Agency for Talbot & Sons' Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grind Mills.

Brewers' Brick Machinery. Double Screw Cotton Presses. Thomas' direct acting Steam Presses—no belts.

Thomas' Seed Cotton Elevators. Hall and Lummas' Gins, Engineery Rice Busters.

H. B. Smith & Co's Wood Working Machinery. Planers, Band Saws, Moulders, Mortisers, Tenoners, comprising complete equipment for Sash, Door and Wagon Factories.

DeLoache's Plantation Saw Mills, variable feed. Belting, Fittings and Machinery supplies. Write me before buying.

V. C. BADHAM,

MANAGER,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Apr 19-6

HOUSE PAINTING.

WITH long and thorough experience I am prepared to do HOUSE PAINTING, in all the latest styles.

Also PAINTING, CALSOMINING, and SIGN WRITING, neatly done. Any Notice will receive prompt attention. Best of References. Address

S. E. GREGG,

Sumter, S. C.

May 10-1.

Office and Mills at Junction of W. C. & A., and C. S. & N. R. R's.

THE SIMONS NATIONAL BANK

OF SUMTER.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY, SUMTER, S. C.

Paid up Capital \$15,000.00

Surplus Fund 11,500.00

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Careful attention given to collections.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Payable quarterly, on first days of January, April, July and October.

L. S. CARSON, President.

R. M. WALLACE, Cashier.

Aug 7.

THE BANK OF SUMTER.

SUMTER, S. C.

CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY.

Transacts a general Banking business.

Also has

A Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Interest calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, President.

W. F. BAKER, Cashier.

H. A. HOYT,

MAIN STREET.

SUMTER, S. C.

IN EFFECT JULY 3, 1893.

All trains Daily Except Sunday.

N. B. STATION.

Ar. 8:25 P. M.

Ar. 8:40 P. M.

Ar. 9:05 P. M.

Ar. 9:20 P. M.

Ar. 9:35 P. M.

Ar. 9:50 P. M.

Ar. 10:05 P. M.

Ar. 10:20 P. M.

Ar. 10:35 P. M.

Ar. 10:50 P. M.

Ar. 11:05 P. M.

Ar. 11:20 P. M.

Ar. 11:35 P. M.

Ar. 11:50 P. M.

Ar. 12:05 A. M.

Ar. 12:20 A. M.

Ar. 12:35 A. M.

Ar. 12:50 A. M.

Ar. 1:05 A. M.

Ar. 1:20 A. M.

Ar. 1:35 A. M.

Ar. 1:50 A. M.

Ar. 2:05 A. M.

Ar. 2:20 A. M.

Ar. 2:35 A. M.

Ar. 2:50 A. M.

Ar. 3:05 A. M.

Ar. 3:20 A. M.

Ar. 3:35 A. M.

Ar. 3:50 A. M.

Ar. 4:05 A. M.

Ar. 4:20 A. M.

Ar. 4:35 A. M.

Ar. 4:50 A. M.

Ar. 5:05 A. M.

Ar. 5:20 A. M.

Ar. 5:35 A. M.

Ar. 5:50 A. M.

Ar. 6:05 A. M.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Restores faded, thin, and gray hair to its original color, texture, and abundance; prevents it from falling out, checks tendency to baldness, and promotes a new and vigorous growth. A clean, safe, elegant, and economical hair-dressing.

Everywhere Popular

"Nine months after having the typhoid fever, my head was perfectly bald. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and before I had used half a bottle, the hair began to grow. Two more bottles brought out as good a head of hair as ever I had. On my recommendation, my brother William Craig made use of Ayer's Hair Vigor with the same good results."—Stephen Craig, 832 Charlotte St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Ripans Tablets are of great value.

J. B. CARR,

Contractor and Builder,

Sumter, S. C.

DEALER IN

Rough and Placed Lumber, Doors, Blinds, Sash, Laths,

Cypress Shingles,

Lime, Glass and General Building Supplies.

Mill Work

Of all kinds made to order, such as

MANTLES,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

STORE FRONTS,

MOULDINGS AND TURNED WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Mills at Junction of W. C. & A., and C. S. & N. R. R's.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

For the First Time in an Age the Democratic Party Rules in All Branches of the American Government at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Immediately after the assembling of congress a message from the president was announced and received by both houses assembled in separate session.

The reading of the message was listened to with profound attention from all parts of the house.

It is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together, in extra session, the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they are charged the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly a financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous money institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation, touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, was regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. The disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects. This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes, redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be re-issued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law."

This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold. Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases, to the amount of more than \$147,000,000.

While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between May 1st, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than \$4,000,000, and that during the same period about \$19,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached upon. We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than \$87,000,000; between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than \$132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than \$147,000,000.

Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force, leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver. At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other.

Given over to the exclusive of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligations so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation, and agreement, it is desirous that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as all are willing to continue our attempt single handed. The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money, by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home, in the stabilities of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners.

Foreign nations, equally alert, do not meet the situation to say that our finances are groundless, and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and the lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly, if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency, and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics.

It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times, like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others. The capitalist may protect himself by hoarding money or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage-earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless.

He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither pay for the necessities of his family nor find his labor.

One of the greatest statesmen of our country has known, speaking more than 50 years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very mind of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government. It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable.

It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering, arise as much from evils apprehended, as from those actually existing. All may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither the capitalists nor the wage-earners will give way to unreasonable panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears.